

(VOLUME NO. 242)

BY RANSOM GILLEV.

I love the Muse whose fairy hand,
Sweeps off my cherished lyre;
And with her wanton smiles so blith
Doth fill my soul at her command,
With wild, sweet, frolic strain.

BY PAUL RIVIS WOOD.

DATA TYPE: CATEGORICAL

PART THIRD.

(Continued.)

certain you would create a sensation wherever you are!" said Fred, with his face as sober as a judge, while all others there

By this time Maud had got already to

sic fairly danced, making the company start!

"Oh, no!" said I, very carelessly, "such

I offered my arm to Bell, and we made haste to the supper room. The supper room was

"drink another glass!" said Miss Charlotte

"Shall you really? My dear Mr. Morgan,—then, I will try!"

floor bent with her weight like thin ice on a thawy day. But on went the dance, Miss Charlotte improved wonderfully so much

Maud and Ada were all ready, Mr.

"Don't expose us, kind gentlemen!"

October last, they were attacked by Portuguese troops under Capt. Andrade, and

of Australia.

[illegible]

THE TIMES.



GREENSBORO, N. C.

SATURDAY, FEB. 10, 1861

C. C. CHASE, Editor and Proprietor.

Terms.

The Times is published weekly, except on Sundays, N. C. at 1 year, in advance. No paper sent unless the money accompanies the order, and the paper will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers sending their paper with a cross-mark are notified thereby that their subscription has expired, and, unless renewed within four weeks, the paper will be discontinued.

To Advertisers.

The Times is a medium for advertising. No advertisement is published unless it is paid for. The following is a regular schedule of prices:

One insertion of ten lines	\$1.00
Three insertions of ten lines	2.00
One insertion of twenty lines	1.50
Three insertions of twenty lines	3.00
One insertion of thirty lines	2.00
Three insertions of thirty lines	4.00
One insertion of forty lines	2.50
Three insertions of forty lines	5.00
One insertion of fifty lines	3.00
Three insertions of fifty lines	6.00
One insertion of sixty lines	3.50
Three insertions of sixty lines	7.00
One insertion of seventy lines	4.00
Three insertions of seventy lines	8.00
One insertion of eighty lines	4.50
Three insertions of eighty lines	9.00
One insertion of ninety lines	5.00
Three insertions of ninety lines	10.00

Don't Give Up the Ship.

It is plainly observable that Union men are being converted into secessionists daily at a most rapid rate. At first they shrink from the very thought of disunion; but by the incessant agitation—urged on the one hand by the secessionists, and not sustained on the other by the proper concessions from the North, they are surrendering all hope for the Union and settling down into a resigned submission to the fate that awaits them, with a heart for any change.

We have never doubted the fact that the Southern States possessed the ability to respect to form and maintain one of the greatest governments on the globe; but we have never opposed secession, because we could never see how or by what other means could ever have been, or that national unity would ever be restored. In war we could never be subdued—and nothing could be the cause of heaven could deplete our resources or financial resources.

Notwithstanding all this, we still maintain disunion. There is not a land upon which the Stars and Stripes are not hoisted and looked to as a beacon light of hope for the oppressed in both civil and religious bondage. A great nation, founded and blessed by the hand that parts dawn and builds up at His will, the purpose of spreading civil and religious liberty throughout the earth, there is a government that does not fear us, nor people that does not reverence us. The problem that man is capable of self-government is being tested, and thus far in our history with most happy results. But, amidst all this, shall we break the nation on our lips? Kings would divide, and the millions of earth's oppressed would be set free while the word "Republic" would be a byword and a derision.

As we watch our fellow citizens of the South with deliberation, the truth is that we are not of his force by delay. On the contrary, having first exhausted all possible means of adjustment, failing we apply ourselves to the remedy with a united hand and a determined heart. For the present, may the destructive hand—may the warm heart of South—may the unity with the cloud of many wrath, may a little longer, and it is possible "don't give up the ship."

The Sewing Machine.

There had one of these machines in the nearly twelve months, providing the time is purchased by, to give our opinion, after sufficient trial. We have thoroughly tested it, and so far as we are capable of judging, we believe it is the best sewing machine of the kind. It is not a patent machine we have examined, but it is worked easily, with comparatively little noise, is easily kept in good order, and is far from the coarsest to the finest.

New Book.

GLEANINGS—By Mrs. E. H. Sigourney.

This is the title to Mrs. Sigourney's last book of poems, for a most beautiful copy of which we are indebted to the author. It is gotten up in a rich style appropriately worthy of the distinguished poetess.

Mrs. Sigourney has been one of the most voluminous of American female writers, having published from forty to fifty different volumes. And though now the rise of seventy years of age, her pen has lost none of its former powers of thought and pathos; or of energy and reality.

The volume before us is composed of nearly a hundred poems, gleanings from the author's latest productions. The variety is full, yet every subject is tinged with the genial sympathy of a heart full of friendship and philanthropy.

We had marked several poems as examples of the power Mrs. Sigourney possesses to clothe even trite subjects with beauty, and to arouse the tender sympathies of the heart as we read her tributes to benevolence and friendship. But we have not room for more than one, a most beautiful personification, we conceive, of the author's heart, in her genial christian old age. What could be more beautiful!

THE HAPPINESS OF AGE.

How beautiful the life we lead,
Now that the new day has begun,
And the old year is drawing to its end,
At morning's dawn.

No more to dwell in morning's mist,
What we have seen for hours and days,
The garments of our last year's life,
No more to shed.

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Hon. W. A. Graham.

We are pleased to see the course pursued by this paper endorsed by our distinguished statesman, the Hon. W. A. Graham. In a letter to the Wilmington Herald, dated the 5th inst., speaking of the grievances of the South, he says:

The remedies for them, if the present Congress fail to agree upon them, should in my opinion, be sought by a calm appeal to the people—through a Convention of all the States. Such a body has never been assembled since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It would probably be free from the asperities which have characterized the deliberations of Congress—and if upon a candid confession of opinions our differences should be found to be irreconcilable, it could provide for that peaceable separation so much to be desired, if it must come, and which is hardly possible in any other mode. This may be too dilatory to accommodate the views of more ardent natures, but it may be tried in far less time than our fathers spent in efforts for reconciliation with their brethren beyond the Atlantic, before the final severance. Is not the preservation of the Government of our ancestors, hallowed by their wisdom, and consecrated to us through a thousand recollections of national greatness, prosperity and renown, worthy of such an experiment, and thus much delay?

An Important Month.

The following is a calendar of the movements in the Southern States for the month of February:

Feb. 4.—Congress of Cotton States at Montgomery, Ala.

Feb. 4.—Conference proposed by Virginia at Washington.

Feb. 4.—Virginia, election for convention.

Feb. 9.—Tennessee, election for convention.

Feb. 13.—Virginia convention meets.

Feb. 18.—Arkansas, election for convention.

Feb. 18.—Missouri, election for convention.

Feb. 25.—Tennessee, convention meets.

Feb. 28.—North Carolina, election for convention.

Feb. 28.—Missouri, convention meets.

These are stirring times without, and our TIMES is stirring to keep its readers fully posted. The books are open for a few more names.

The Southern Congress.

This body, in session at Montgomery, is progressing in its operations. It has adopted a provisional constitution and government, to hold force for one year. It is in the main the present constitution of the United States. They have elected a President and a Vice-President; have taken under its charge all questions and difficulties existing between the secession states and the United States, in relation to forts &c. and will immediately after the inauguration of the President, which was to have taken place on Wednesday, fully organize the various departments connected with the executive, appoint foreign ministers &c. The work is rapidly and harmoniously progressing.

The News.

Mr. Lincoln left Springfield on the 11th for Washington.

Hon. George W. Summers, a Virginia member of the Peace Conference, says it is an unquestionable fact that a compromise has been agreed upon in the Peace Conference. To become a part of the constitution, whatever amendment they may submit must be accepted by 22 states, leaving a margin for the six secession states not to vote and for five more to vote against it.

Mr. Craig of N. C. has offered a resolution in Congress, requiring the President to recognize the Southern Confederacy and receive its envoy. Congress is doing but little, probably waiting the result of the Peace Convention. In one house a bill to increase the Navy is strongly debated. Hundreds of peace memorials are almost daily flooding Congress.

The President has issued his proclamation for the Senate to continue in session after the 15th March.

A bill has passed Congress authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to accept State guarantees for new bonds to the amount of the surplus revenue distributed to the States in 1853.

South Carolina is again for secession. She complains of the acts of the Southern

Congress; its forbidding the African slave trade, and its other conciliatory measures. Pronounces such proceeding only a wooing of the border states, which she contemns.

Hon. A. H. Stephens.

This gentleman has been elected by the Southern Congress to the office of Vice President, which office he accepted in a public address, in the presence of the Congress.

We have considered Mr. Stephens a true and honest statesman, and his acceptance of the office of Vice Presidency tends very much to disabuse our mind in reference to the course we fear from Gen. Davis.

Death of a Female Dragoon.

A widow, whose name figures honorably in the military annals of France, died last week in the Hospice des Petits-Ménages, in Paris, at the age of 87. Her maiden name was Therese Figeur, and she served as a dragoon in the 15th and 9th Regiments from 1798 to 1812. She was known throughout the army by the name of Sans-Gene, and was so much esteemed by her officers that when the Committee of Public Safety determined on excluding all women from the army, an exception was made in her favor. The history of her campaigns was published from her own dictation in 1812. She began her military career at Toulon, when that port was besieged by the English in 1793. She was there put under arrest by Commandant Bonaparte for a delay of 25 minutes in executing an order. Some years after, when her old commander had become First Consul, he sent for the dragoon Sans-Gene to St. Cloud, and afterward gave her a good service pension of 200 francs. Sans-Gene remained in active service until 1812, when she fell into the hands of the priest Marino's guerrillas in Spain, and was taken as a prisoner of war to England, where she remained till 1814. In the course of her twenty campaigns, she had four horses killed under her, and was often wounded, the first time being at Toulon, when a ball struck her on the left breast. She entered the hospice in 1849, and lived upon her pension of 200 francs till the present Emperor made a handsome addition to her means from his private purse.

WAKE SPEECHES.—The Daily Banner of Tuesday says:—We wish every citizen of Wake could have heard the speeches of Hon. Chas. Manly, Hon. J. H. Bryan, Hon. Geo. E. Badger, W. W. Holden and Quantin Busbee, Esqrs., on last Saturday. They all spoke as men and as patriots, feeling a responsibility resting upon them that called for all their talents and all their exertions. They spoke as husbands and as fathers, as citizens and lovers of their country, and more than one big tear rolled down the manly cheeks of the listeners. We will not attempt even a synopsis of their speeches, for we could not do them justice. We had never before heard Mr. Badger, but all our ideas of his powers were more than realized. He is now sixty-five years old, but with a frame and intellect good for twenty years to come. He has lived in Wake for thirty-five years, and now that dangers threaten us, the people turn instinctively to him as one of the bearers of the banner of conservatism. It is a compliment worthy the man, and well becoming the people.

PRINTING BUSINESS IN RALEIGH.—There are few places of the same size in the South as this, where the printing business has grown more rapidly. There are no less than nine printing establishments in operation in the city. They issue one daily paper, two tri-weeklies, one semi-weekly, seven weeklies, one semi-monthly, one monthly, and one bi-monthly periodical regularly. The number of hands employed, makes it quite an item in the active labor and capital of the place.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, VA.—Rev. John E. Edwards, of Lynchburg, Va., has been selected by the two Societies at this institution to deliver the annual address at the commencement next June. J. E. Shamate, of Virginia, has been selected to deliver the anniversary address before the Hibernian Society, and A. W. Gaston, of Georgia, will address the Calliopean Society.

The last Yankee notion has been invented in New Haven. It is a machine that makes slate pencils at the rate of one hundred thousand a day.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch, from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 8th, 1861.—A visit to Sullivan's Island yesterday, satisfied me that there is no child's play in all this preparation. Sullivan's Island is about six miles long, and averages about two hundred yards wide. A few Palmetto trees are the only growth on it, it being for the most part a sand bank. In Fort Moultrie they have everything in a state of readiness. Their magazine is well supplied with powder, and so completely secured that no shell or conflagration can possibly reach it. It is under ground, covered over with an arch of brick work cemented, and full five feet of earth on that.

They have between 50 and 60 guns mounted, amongst them several Columbiads of the largest size, most of them bearing upon Saunter. The walls are most effectually protected by Palmetto logs, all of which, it would seem, would bid defiance to any attack.

The mortar battery is masked, and is protected by sand bags, raw hides and Palmetto logs, and you would be astonished to see the great security of sand bags and hides. It is a heavy work, and no one can form any idea of its security without seeing it. In this battery they have four large mortars, and shells in abundance—all in place and ready for action. Higher up the island, they have another battery, secured in the same way, with smaller guns, to protect the channel, which runs within a quarter of a mile of this fort. On the island are about two thousand soldiers, drilled constantly and regularly in the most rigid manner.

Immeasurably in the rear of Saunter, and within five-eighths of a mile, is another formidable battery of the heaviest guns, which will play upon the weakest point of the fort.

On Morris's Island are two other batteries, covered with railroad iron, placed in a slanting position, the balls striking which are compelled to glide overhead without doing the work of death. In all they have eleven points of attack, all manned and the guns in place. Never did I expect to see my countrymen arrayed against each other in battle. I had almost wished that I had never lived to see such a sight as I saw yesterday.

To behold the death-dealing implements and see the avidity with which all worked—to look at those faces of dogged determination—faces that I so often see calm and benignant, I could but ask, why this change? Oh, why is it that men cannot, will not, do what is right? But, no lament of mine will avert the impending catastrophe, and, come it will, and that soon. Amongst the most of us who have hoped and prayed for peace, our hopes are now gone, and we look for the worst at any moment.

The news from Washington this morning is more gloomy, more warlike than ever before, and we regard the curt and flat rejection of proposals on our behalf to Mr. Buchanan for the purchase of the fort as the tocsin of war. Our people are inflamed to-day, and but for the cool heads and heads at the helm of affairs, an attack would be made this day.

In conversing with some of the officers, to-day, they remarked, that if the Government would permit they would capture it in six hours. Can you do it? I asked. "Yes, we will do it, and do it quietly." How many lives will it cost? I asked. "Lives; we are not counting lives; that flag shall not float there," was the reply. But, said I, it may be that the Government will take it down, or Major Anderson will—"We don't want it taken down, we intend to shoot it down."

I must confess, my heart saddens when I think of the mourning this affair must create in our midst; for these soldiers are no hirelings, they are our children, our brothers, our husbands, the flower of South Carolina; and all this on account of men interfering with other men's affairs—intermeddlers. But "The Lord reigns, let the people rejoice," and I tremble, too.

VIRGINIUS.

NICE PICKINGS FOR A GUARDIAN.—The Marquis of Bute is 13 years old, and has an income of \$100,000 per annum. Being an orphan, his disinterested relatives are fighting for the guardianship of the young heir.

The Kentucky Legislature has adopted resolutions appealing to Southerners to stop the revolution, and protesting against Federal coercion.

FROM THE RICHMOND DISPATCH OF MONDAY.

The Crisis.

The national cauldron continues to boil and bubble with all its heterogeneous contents, and what the forms and shapes that may emerge from it, perhaps one man can tell as well as another. As all sorts of prophecies are made, some of them must be realized. Hope and despondency are by turns aroused, and neither is long in the ascendant.

During the past week the Peace Congress has been the subject of a great deal of speculation. It adopted a resolution of secrecy, and sat with closed doors. This was very proper; but we felt satisfied that some bower would perforate the wall between it and the public, and let the world know what it was about. The letters from Washington to Northern journals prove that this has been done. We learn from them an interesting fact, viz: that Mr. Seddon introduced a proposition based on the Crittenden compromise, which he sustained, and which was seconded by Mr. Rives in a very able and decided speech, in which he intimated that Virginia could take nothing short of it. The subject was referred to a committee. We have another interesting fact from the best authority: that on the day following a distinguished Southern member of the Convention declared that he believed it would agree upon a plan of adjustment.

With these facts before us it would seem probable that the Peace Congress, as it is called, will present a scheme for the settlement of our troubles.

The next move will be the submission of that scheme to Congress. It will require a vote of two-thirds of that body—and in the absence of the seceded States of nearly a unanimous vote—to submit it to the States. It will next require a majority of three-fourths of the States—and counting the seceded States, who will not vote, nearly the unanimous vote of the remaining States—to make it a part of the law of the land. So that there is a great deal yet to be done after the Peace Congress makes a beginning, should it do so; and the result is anything but certain.

Relative to the disposition of Congress, little has transpired during the week. From the Northern side the voice of exercise has been strong, and two Southern Representatives—Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, and Mr. Winter Davis, of Maryland,—have, like traitors as they are, received it in the most decided manner. The former has been skinned alive by Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, for his treachery. The papers afford but a poor idea of the dreadful and well-deserved punishment he received.

Yet, a very remarkable speech of the week was that of Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, who represents Mr. Lincoln's district. It was highly conservative, and was, perhaps, unexceptionable, as we hear, save for the deduction of ultimate resort to coercion, from his declaration that "the Union must and shall be preserved." He might have only intimated this as consistent with his previous announcement, that parties and party platforms must be buried in oblivion to save the country. By this means, and the resort to compromise and conciliation, he averred that the sun would not rise and set five times until peace was restored. If the spirit and patriotism of Mr. K. animated his confederates of the Republican side, the Union might be very promptly restored. About that, however, there are reports not at all encouraging. He is said to have provoked a great deal of bitter denunciation from them, by his liberal and national views.

The Springfield Journal denounces Mr. Kellogg, and declares that he speaks not for Mr. Lincoln. Other authorities favor the idea, that Mr. K. and Mr. Line do understand one another, and that the olive branch held out by the former, on Friday, meets the approbation of the latter. We shall soon see.

In the meantime the Southern Confederation is getting rapidly afloat. A few days will see its Provisional Government fully organized. It is reported to have adopted a constitutional provision in favor of free trade. This would be a blunder, and affect the views of the border States, who, although not in favor of a protective tariff, are in favor of moderate duties for revenue levied indiscriminately on all imports. We have not yet received details of its proceedings to make their action clear on this point.

The Southern Confederacy is also reported to have repudiated all compromises.

Glancing over these various points, it

is hard to tell whether they more encourage hope or despondency. Let us ardently hope that, gloomy as are our national affairs, those into whose hands they are entrusted may yet succeed in bringing order out of chaos.

A Good Spirit North.

The following are remarks of George Wilkes, from "Wilkes Spirit of the Times."

The secession movement still steadily proceeds among the Southern States, and six members of the Confederation are now arrayed against the Federal Government. On Saturday, Louisiana passed her separating vote, and the prospect is that most of the remaining Southern States will follow her example, between this and the 4th of March. What, therefore, seemed at first to be a doubtful danger, will probably soon be realized to the extreme, and the public mind will be forced to treat the movement in a more superior to temper, and with a gravity due to the solemn revolution of almost half a nation. It will not do to talk about coercion as a remedy against the solemn declaration of the people of fifteen independent sovereignties, and the people of the North must prepare themselves to acknowledge that there is a deeper earnestness and sincerity in the absorbing Southern movement than was at first supposed. It is clearly a movement which cannot be coerced and leave us to dwell together in any lasting peace; and that being the case, it is the duty of all parties to begin to treat the subject with the solemnity which it deserves. War is the most absurd and inadequate remedy of all; for it cannot be successful beyond a crop of bloody battles, and a residuum of inexorable hatreds that would leave the South and North more wide apart and hopeless of reunion, than any two opposing nations of the earth. As we stand now, we are still one homogeneous people, and if we separate in peace, we will remain really as much united, so far as resistance to foreign aggression is concerned, as if our race were yet under thirty-three divisions, instead, as then, of two.

We think this fact begins to be perceived; and we also think that the public mind of the North is settling itself down to the idea of peaceful separation with the South. The excesses which have been committed can be forgotten; the irritations which have not yet been deepened by the loss of life, may be forgotten; seizures of public property can be compensated for, and God's blessing invoked upon the path which each of the sections of our great race shall take. Separating thus in peace, the dissolution of the Union will be a mere paper separation. The characteristics, sentiments, principles and tendencies of the American people can never be dissolved or altered; and we will be as much one under the new distribution as we have been heretofore. The troubles then which might spring up in the midst of one section or the other would find sympathy and prompt assistance from the party undisturbed, and we be to the outsider who should attempt to lay a heavy hand on either. Fraternal blows struck in a brother's cause will easily prepare distracted kinsmen to be friends; but once let fratricidal wounds be given and exchanged, and all hope of reunion is at an end. The friendly reconstruction of the union may be brought about by allowing the convictions of the sections to be temperately reached after each has set up in business for itself; but only the blindest folly can suppose that men who have been born free, as men know freedom in America, will sit down in quiet, and be worthy of our company, who have been conquered into peace by bayonets and cannon.

Civil War will be Abolition!

If the difficulties between the North and South should not be settled during the next six months, war will be the result. There will be three or four Confederacies. It will be impossible for the Northwestern and Gulf States to avoid war—the navigation of the Mississippi will lead to it. California and Oregon will set up for themselves. The isthmus route to California may be disputed and obstructed. Some of the Northern States will seek an alliance with the Canadians, and this lead to intervention by Great Britain. England, France, and Spain will become interested and entangled in American affairs. The flag of the new Confederacies will be insulted on the high seas, and privateers will prey on their commerce. War, or impending war, or

the state of alarm in which the country now is, will arrest industry, check commerce, and impair confidence between man and man. If war once breaks out it will rage in the interior, on our seacoasts, on the high seas, and on our frontiers. One section will let loose the Indians on another section. Twenty millions of Northern people will at once become our enemies.—They will war upon us along a line of three thousand miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific. One section will call in foreign troops against another section. One Confederacy will humble itself before the powers of Europe to get better commercial terms than the other Confederacies. Meanwhile war will rage. Negro property will cease to be valuable, because the products of slave labor, and of all other labor, will be in a great degree cut off from the markets of the world. The negroes will know, too, that the war is waged on their account. They will become restless and turbulent. Heavy taxes will result from these wars. These taxes must be paid mainly out of slave labor. Strong governments will be established, and will bear heavily on the masses. The masses will at length rise up and destroy every thing in their way. State bonds will be repudiated. Banks will break. Widows and orphans will be reduced to beggary. The sword will wave every where paramount to all law. The whole world outside the slaveholding States, with slight exceptions, is opposed to slavery; and the whole world, with slave labor thus rendered insecure and comparatively valueless, will take sides with the North against us. The end will be—*Abolition!* There are other considerations touching slavery which we shall not refer to here,—every intelligent mind will at once understand us, and I will weigh these considerations for itself.

It is criminal to say there is "no hope for the Union." If five hundred of the public men of the two sections could be transported, or confined in dungeons for six months, the union would be restored and reconstructed during that period, and it would be more glorious and prosperous than the one now threatened with destruction. The disunionist, *per se*, is either a mad man or a bad man. He who prefers disunion to Union, and who labors to provoke and aggravate the two sections against each other, is an enemy to his race. He who is for discord instead of concord, for war instead of peace, for *disunion for disunion's sake*, is guilty of a crime more stupendous than any which has been committed since Cain slew his brother.—*Richmond Standard.*

MADAME ANNA BISHOP.—The New York correspondent of the Charleston Courier says that Madame Anna Bishop was offered \$5,500 by one of the Broadway concert saloons to sing one song each night, exclusive of Sundays, for 6 months, but she refused.

NO BEST FOR BANKS.—The resolution to procure a marble bust of Ex-Gov. Banks, to place in the State Capital, was defeated in the Massachusetts House on Thursday—91 to 102.

The Seizure of the Capital—Letter From Ex-Gov. Wise.

The Hon. Henry A. Wise, who, according to the Northern Republicans is recruiting an army to seize the Federal capital, has written the following letter to a gentleman in Philadelphia:

ROLLISTON, NEAR NORFOLK, VA., February 4th, 1861.

My Dear Sir:—For many months I have been confined to the bed by sickness and suffering, nursing with one hand, and attending to numerous pressing domestic duties with the other; not visiting Norfolk once in three months; seeing but few friends at my home, and these from my own immediate neighborhood; receiving my mail even not daily, or regularly, and not caring to be oppressed with its disgusting and distressing details of ruin, and of the destruction of my beloved country; in a word, I have been perfectly retired and inactive regarding every public concern. Named here as a candidate for our State Convention, I have not moved an inch from my door to meet an assemblage, or to see a voter. And yet public and private accounts have me recruiting rail armies to take Washington, and I am actually assured that General Scott has alleged as a reason for raising a standing army around the Capital, that I am writing and speaking, and acting a rebellion. The Black Republicans and the Lieutenant General are dis-

turbed in their apprehensions of a *bug-a-boo* in the form of Gay Wise. This would be ridiculous, simply, if the motive of the slander was not the bitter and most dangerous; if the safety of the country was not at hazard, and a private reputation was not falsely assailed.

In my Norfolk speech, in my letter to Virginia, everywhere, and at all times, I have disclaimed all raids, and pledged myself to await the sovereign orders, first of my own State, and failing in having them, of some other State. Still my public speeches and letters are made the pretext for raising menacing forces. This is base in motive, for General Scott can hardly be afflicted at a single poor civilian, who never set a squadron in the field, and is now at home, alone, and in utter distress from sickness in his family, and from the dangers which he fears Gen. Scott is rushing the nation into. Fear is not the motive of this slander—it is worse—it is treason. A pretext—some pretext is needed to concentrate the army to establish a military despotism. Scott is but a marionette and a commissary, but his vanity, in his old age, stands up like hip-bones and withers of an old horse, from which the muscles have fallen away; and the 2d Lieut. Gen'l aspires to rival the 1st Lieut. Gen'l in being canonized as the second savior of his country. He had better take care, or I will take the field and take the feathers off his peacock pride.

Now, you are perfectly welcome to put this in print, to dispel the apprehensions of all the grannies in the North, or to put to shame those who would malign by slander one who never engaged in *secret war*, but who would claim our capital and our flag as belonging to those who have kept the covenants of the Constitution, and not to those who have broken them; and who will fight Gen. Scott himself to defend them both. I have opposed secession and a League fighting for the Union, against those who have denounced the Constitution as a covenant with hell. I have endeavored to preserve this Confederacy against all newly-constructed ones, and especially against the plots of the Black Republicans to form a northern confederacy with Canada, under the protection of Great Britain. I am opposed, and ever have been opposed to dissolving this Union, and giving its capital and every thing up to the demon of destruction. But I have no authority, and no means of attempting to preserve either from the military despotism which is in the very act of inauguration before the inauguration of Lincoln. If anything could make me join a raid, it would be Gen. Scott's demonstration at Washington.

See slips to your idea of a Cotton Bank. No need to fear about copyright. My wife is still very ill. Yours, truly,

HENRY A. WISE.

MARRIED.

In Danbury, on the 22d ult., Mr. J. J. Davis to Miss Anna Hall.
In Kennesaw, on the 8th inst., Mr. John W. Gentry to Stokes county, to Miss P. Rogers of Forsyth.
In Texas, on the 24th ult., Mr. W. D. Jackson to Miss M. L. Bates.
In Canton, on the 21st ult., Mr. William T. Williams to Miss Antoinette Rollins.
In Raleigh, on the 24th ult., Mr. J. S. Ferguson of Stumpson county, to Mrs. L. M. Walton.
In this county, on the 12th inst., James T. Carson and Miss Martha Ann White.

DIED.

In Salem, on the 25th ult., Miss Sarah Watson, aged about 65 years. Also on the morning of the 24th ult., of dropsy, Mrs. Anna Dorothy Fogle, widow of the late Christian Fogle, in the 84th year of her age.
In Danville, on the 7th ult., Mrs. Agnes P. Chambliss, aged 25 years.
In Danville, on the 1st inst., Mrs. Frances W. Barnard, in the 60th year of her age.
In New Hanover county, near Wilmington, on the 20th ult., Mrs. Margaret A. wife of James Nichols, aged about 45 years.
In Richmond county, on the 25th ult., Mrs. Margaret Fairley, wife of Mr. Duncan Fairley of Alabama, in 25th year of her age.
In Fayetteville, on the 6th inst., Mr. William W. Fritz, aged 31 years, six months, and 10 days.

COMMERCIAL.

Greensboro Market.
Report of a reporter for The Times, by E. L. Cole.
Feb. 14.—Bacon 12c. Beef 12c. Butter 20c. Cattle 12c. Corn 10c. Eggs 12c. Flour 12c. Hides 12c. Lard 12c. Pork 12c. Rice 12c. Sugar 12c. Tallow 12c. Wheat 12c. Yell. 12c. White 12c. Corn 10c. Eggs 12c. Flour 12c. Hides 12c. Lard 12c. Pork 12c. Rice 12c. Sugar 12c. Tallow 12c. Wheat 12c. Yell. 12c. White 12c.

Wilmington Market.
Feb. 14.—Peanut—Virginia 12c. Yellow dip 12c. Lard 12c. Sugar 12c. Tallow 12c. Wheat 12c. Yell. 12c. White 12c. Corn 10c. Eggs 12c. Flour 12c. Hides 12c. Lard 12c. Pork 12c. Rice 12c. Sugar 12c. Tallow 12c. Wheat 12c. Yell. 12c. White 12c.

New Orleans Market.
Feb. 9.—Sales of cotton today 4,500 bales. Middling 10 1/2c.

NEW YORK MARKET.
Feb. 12.—Cotton, active 12 1/2c. Flour—Southern 12c. Wheat—Southern 12c. Corn Mixed 12c.
BALTIMORE MARKET.
Feb. 12.—Wheat—New crop white 1 1/2c. Red 1 1/2c. Corn—White and yellow 12c.
PETERSBURG MARKET.
Feb. 12.—Wheat—White 1 1/2c. Red 1 1/2c. Corn—Mixed 12c. Flour—sup. 12c. Extra 12c. Family 12c. Sifted 12c.
RICHMOND MARKET.
Feb. 12.—Tallow—Large common and good at 32c. 24c. Beef 12c. Pork 12c. Wheat—Red 1 1/2c. White 1 1/2c.
NORFOLK MARKET.
Feb. 12.—Flour—Family 12c. Extra 12c. Superfine 12c. Wheat—white 1 1/2c. Red 1 1/2c. Corn—white 12c. Yellow and mixed 12c. Beans—chickens 12c. Sides 12c. Hams 12c.
Flour, a fair supply on market, with a consumptive demand; sales are made for week. Wheat, with no receipts, we hear of no sales. Corn arrivals continue good. Large sales for foreign and coastwise shipments at quotations, receipts for some weeks run 100,000 bushels a week.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ORANGES, COCOA-NUTS, LEMONS, CURRANTS, OLIVES, SEEDLESS RAISINS, MACARONI, &c. Just received at the **LAMES CONFECTIONARY.** One of our West Times Office.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.—This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which foster in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the influence of cold eruptions and numerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of impurities, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alternative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pulsation of life discovered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered and overthrown. Prepared by **DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.** Sold by PUTTER & CORRELL, Greensboro, and all other druggists. Feb. 2—6c.

DR. J. BOYCE DODD'S IMPERIAL WINE.
BOTTLES are made from a pure and unadulterated wine, which is about double the usual strength of other Wines, and is imported by only one house in the United States; also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz: Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Comfrey, Camellia Flowers, Garden, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Bayberry. We do not profess to have discovered some Roots "known only to the Indians of South America," and a cure for all diseases which the flesh is heir to," but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation, which every intelligent physician in the country will approve of and recommend.
As a remedy for Indigestion, Consumption, Weak Lungs, In digestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility, and all cases requiring a tonic, they are unsurpassed. For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Bookkeepers, Tailors, Dress-makers, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial. These Bitters not only CURE, but PREVENT Diseases. Being entirely harmless they may be given to Children and Infants with Impunity.
CHAS. WIDFIELD & Co., Proprietors.
To William street, New York.
Sold in Greensboro by **PUTTER & CORRELL.**

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

THE UNION

Venue are selling at factory prices, 35 cents per bunch, shooting.

MOVING

At 4 and 10 cents, Billings at 10c. 12c. 15c. Brown Sugar 10 cents.

GOOD

Coffee 10c. center; together with a variety of other articles, low for cash, to suit the

TIMES.

Feb. 13—3c. R. N. CALDWELL.

CATALOGUE OF GARDEN SEEDS

Warrented the growth of 1860—for sale at the Drug Stores of PUTTER & CORRELL, Greensboro, N. C.

ASPARAGUS.

Early yellow 6 weeks, Extra Early May, Early Tom Thumb.

PEAS.

Early Early May, Early Tom Thumb.

PEPPER.

Long Cayenne, Red Cherry, Large Sweet.

PUMPKIN.

Large Cheese, Field, C. Shaw (cross & Neck).

RADISH.

Red Turnip, White, Early Long Scarlet.

RHUBARB.

Early Long Scarlet, Early Long Scarlet, Early Long Scarlet.

SALSIFY, or Oyster Plant.

Early Bush or Patty, Pink, Long Green, or Summer Green Week, Large's Marrow.

TOMATO.

Large Red, Yellow, Pear Shaped, Early Red Dutch or Spring.

TURNIP.

Early Red Dutch or Spring, Sweet AND MEDICAL HERBS.

HERBS.

Asparagus, Caraway, Carduus, Fenel, Lavender, Sweet Marjoram, Rosemary, Sage.

GRASS SEEDS.

Red Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Buckwheat, Red Top, Mixed Lovers Grass, finest quality.

Also a full assortment of New, Rare and beautiful Flower Seeds. Feb. 2

CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 13.

Dear Times: The Legislature has done nothing of much importance since yesterday, until within the last day or so. The House has been engaged most of the time in the consideration of the revenue bill, which it has passed and sent to the Senate. The Senate yesterday refused to pass the bill in regard to altering the constitution as to that of *ad valorem* taxation; but the matter was subsequently considered. The Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio railroad bill passed its second reading in the House today. The bill to amend the charter of the Western N. C. railroad also passed its third reading in the House today. The Senate had previously passed this bill. I believe almost all bills passed by the present legislature have been characterized by so many amendments and substitutes that I am afraid to undertake to explain the provisions of any bill for fear of mistaking them. This bill in regard to the western extension, removes the restrictions which pertained to the former charter; so that the work can now go on without any obstructions, until it is completed to its western terminus. But I forbear to indulge further in general provisions. A bill to amend the Fayetteville and Western railroad, passed its second reading in the House today. Another bill to amend a charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, passed its third reading in the House today. All these bills, I think, have previously passed the Senate. No actual and direct appropriations were made for carrying on these works. The system of an exchange of bonds was adopted, I think, in regard to all these works. Which system, if I properly understand it, is this: the State issues its bonds for the amount to be appropriated to each work, and these respective companies are to issue their bonds of an equal amount, payable to the State as an indemnity for the aid thus extended them. So that, in the event, these roads fail to pay the State, the State is to receive them in payment of their bonds. In other words these roads are indirectly mortgaged to the State for the payment of their bonds. On a little reflection, I rather incline to the opinion that these companies are to issue their bonds for only two-thirds of the amount of the bonds issued by the State. But I advise you and your readers, Messrs. Editors, not to place too much reliance in my understandings of this rather abstruse matter; for I am no financier, and I confess my ideas are very muddy on this subject of an exchange of bonds. In a plain and direct transaction of "a tooth for a tooth," &c., I confess to an inconsiderable degree of intelligence; but when you come to complicate the matter too much, the millstone must certainly have a hole in it before I can see through it.

Well, Messrs. Editors, since finishing the last sentence, our city has been startled by one of those sad and alarming casualties which are particularly incidental to towns and cities, namely, the cries of fire! fire! the ringing of bells, and the rumbling stampede of hundreds rushing to the scene of conflagration. The dwelling of a Mr. Adams was a few moments ago entirely consumed by fire. The family, I understand, were absent from home and the presumption is, that, the fire was accidental. The fire occurred about 10 o'clock. Our fire companies were soon on the spot, ready to do efficient service. I noticed a good many of the members of the Legislature at the fire, some of them working like Trojans to protect the contiguous dwellings from being consumed. That brave and gallant son of Western Carolina, Capt. Jno. Hoke, was promptly at the scene of danger, calling for the "hook" and battling nobly against the fiery enemy. How easily can we designate the men, at such times, who would face danger and brave the storms of war in defense of country when it is necessary. Among other non-residents of our city who worked hard at the fire, was Mr. Mann of Elizabeth City. But my space will not admit of individualizing all who merit honorable and distinguished mention in this connection.

The Hon. Samuel Hall, Commissioner from the State of Georgia, addressed the two branches of the Legislature, this evening, in the Commons Hall. I understand his speech was an able one. He did not presume to dilate to North Carolina, as to the course she ought to pursue in this

crisis; but contented himself with a review of the history of the country from 1772 down to the present, in which history were embraced the courses which induced the State of Georgia to dissolve its connection with the Federal Union. Well, the "old North State" ere long will have to choose between the North and the South. The Union is already dissolved and this is the issue which is now presented to North Carolina. May she choose that course which will eventuate to her best interests and rebound to her honor and glory, is the sincere wish of her humble son.

NEW HAVEN Ct., Feb. 11th 1861.

Messrs. Editors:—Let me thank you in behalf of the conservative men of this state for the noble stand you have taken for the Union. You cannot guess how many words of praise have been showered upon you by one or another of our family read your sterling editorials by our winter fireside. If all men North and South were like you our country would not at this time present such a pitiable spectacle. But, no, we are cursed with politicians; and the hands of the people are tied. Why do Democratic papers in this state persist in misrepresenting the position of Connecticut? Why do Republican Editors persistently urge "no compromise," and talk loudly of coercion? You of the South must be misled by these month peices of nobody and we cannot blame you. The whole of our present difficulty is the work of politicians; not a creation of the people. The proposition of Kentucky's noble son, J. J. Crittenden—God bless him!—if it could be submitted to the people here would sweep the state like a whirlwind. I do not write you as a party man. I have no party. When a boy I shed tears over the defeat of "Harry of Ashland;" and now I only pray that another such may arise, and standing between the hostile sections draw them to himself and to each other, by the eloquence of an unselfish patriotism. Statesmen of olden times taught us to love the Union. Politicians of the present day have awakened in the hearts of many a distrust of the noble superstructure, and while loud in their protestations of loyalty—they have blotted out one and another star from the Nation's sky.

I do not know what your politics are—I do not care—but this I know, that you love our glorious banner. Would that I could grasp you by the hand and tell you how much I thank you for what you have done.

The bloody foot marks long ago disappeared with the snows at Valley Forge; the naked soldiers at Guilford Court House are now clothed with a glorious immortality; but it will be long, very long, before the descendants of these heroes, will meet each other face to face and wash out all their blessed memories in each others blood.

But I have already wearied your patience. The times are not very hard here; very few are out of employment. Business is becoming more brisk. A few days ago our thermometer stood—5° but today is warm and pleasant.

ROBIN.

COST OF BOMBARDING.—A letter from Charleston to the N. O. Delta, gives the following item of the expenses to be incurred in the siege of Sumter.

"Every gun fired from Fort Sumter costs, on an average, thirteen dollars. Every gun fired by the State will be an average expenditure of nine dollars. A prominent officer of Fort Moultrie informs me that, by a close calculation, it has been ascertained that when its batteries open, the cost per diem to the State, at that fort alone, will exceed \$15,000. Pretty heavy, that. But this is the surest way of mastering the fort, and we had better spend money than lives in its acquisition."

CHRISTIANIZATION OF NEGROES.—The Educational Journal, published at Forsyth Ga., gives the following as the number of negro slaves connected with churches South:

Connected with the M. E. Church South, are.....	210,000
Methodist North, in Virginia and Maryland.....	15,000
Missionary and Hand Shield Baptists.....	157,000
Old School Presbyterians.....	12,000
New School Presbyterians, supposed.....	6,000
Cumberland Presbyterians.....	20,000
Protestant Episcopalians.....	7,000
Campbellites or Christian Churches.....	10,000
All other sects combined.....	20,000

Total colored membership, South..... 465,000

Dr. L. H. Keebler, of Savannah, Ga., was killed in South Carolina, on the 4th instant, while interfering to stop a quarrel.

Fort Sumter.—South Carolina's demand.—The President's reply.

The following is the reply of the President to the demand of Col. Hayne that Fort Sumter shall be delivered up to South Carolina:

THE FINAL REPLY TO MR. HAYNE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 6, 1861.

Sir: The President of the United States has received your letter of the 31st ultimo, and I have charged me with the duty of replying thereto.

In the communication addressed to the President by Governor Pickens, under date of the 12th of January, and which accompanied your now before me, his Excellency says:

"I have determined to send to you Hon. J. W. Hayne, the Attorney General of the State of South Carolina, and have instructed him to demand the surrender of Fort Sumter in the harbor of Charleston, to the civil authorities of the State of South Carolina. The demand I have made of Major Anderson, and which I now make of you, is suggested because of my earnest desire to avoid the bloodshed which a persistence in your attempt to retain the possession of that fort will cause, and which will be unavailing to secure to you that possession, but inducing a calamity most deeply to be deplored."

The character of the demand thus authorized to be made appears—under the influence, I presume, of the correspondence with the Senators to which you refer—to have been modified by subsequent instruction of his Excellency dated the 26th, and received by yourself on the 30th of January, in which he says:

"If it be so that Fort Sumter is held as property, then as property, the rights, whatever they may be, of the United States, can be ascertained; and for the satisfaction of these rights the pledge of the State of South Carolina you are authorized to give."

The full scope and precise purport of your instructions, as thus modified, you have expressed in the following words:

"I do not come as a military man to demand the surrender of a fortress, but as the legal officer of the State—its Attorney General—to claim for the State the exercise of its undivided right of eminent domain, and to pledge the State to make good all injury to the rights of property which arise from the exercise of the claim."

And last this explicit language: "Should not sufficiently define your position, you add:

"The proposition now is, that her (South Carolina's) law officer should, under authority of the Governor and his Council, distinctly pledge the faith of South Carolina to make such compensation in regard to Fort Sumter and its appurtenances and contents, to the full extent of the money value of the property of the United States delivered over to the authorities of South Carolina by your command."

You then adopt his Excellency's train of thought upon the subject so far as to suggest that the possession of Fort Sumter by the United States, "if continued long enough, must lead to collision," and that an attack upon it would severely improve it as property, whatever the result, and, if captured, it would no longer be the subject of account."

The proposal then, now presented to the President, is simply an offer on the part of South Carolina to buy Fort Sumter and contents as property of the United States, sustained by a declaration, in effect that if she is not permitted to make the purchase, she will seize the fort by force of arms. As the initiation of a negotiation for the transfer of property between friendly governments, this proposal impresses the President as having assumed a most unusual form. He has, however, investigated the claim on which it professes to be based, apart from the declaration that accompanies it. And it may be here remarked that much stress has been laid upon the employment of the words "property" and "public property" by the President in his several messages. These are the most comprehensive terms which can be used in such a connection, and surely, when referring to a fort or any other public establishment, they embraced the entire and undivided interests of the government therein.

The President, however, is relieved from the necessity of further pursuing this inquiry by the fact that, whatever may be the claim of South Carolina to this fort he has no constitutional power to cede or surrender it. The property of the United States has been acquired by force of law, and can only be disposed of under the same

solemn sanctions. The President, as the head of the Executive branch of the government only, can no more sell and transfer Fort Sumter to South Carolina than he can sell and convey the Capitol of the United States to Maryland, or to any other State or individual seeking to possess it. His Excellency the Governor is too familiar with the Constitution of the United States, and with the limitations upon the powers of the Chief Magistrate of the Government, it has established, not to appreciate at once the soundness of this legal proposition.

The question of reinforcing Fort Sumter is so fully disposed of in my letter to Senator Sill and others, under date of the 21st of January—a copy of which accompanied this—that its discussion will not now be renewed. I then said: "At the present moment it is not deemed necessary to reinforce Major Anderson, because he makes no such request. Should his safety, however, require reinforcements, every effort will be made to supply them." I can add nothing to the explicitness of this language, which still applies to the existing status. The right to send forward reinforcements, when in the judgment of the President the safety of the garrison requires them, rests on the same unquestionable foundation as the right to occupy the fortress itself.

The title of the United States to Fort Sumter is complete and incontestible. Were its interest in this property purely proprietary, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, it might probably be subjected to the exercise of the right of eminent domain; but it has also political relations to it of a much higher and more imposing character than those of mere proprietorship. It has absolute jurisdiction over the fort and the soil on which it stands. This jurisdiction consists in the authority to exercise exclusive legislation over the property referred to, and is therefore clearly incompatible with the claim of eminent domain now insisted upon by South Carolina. This authority was not derived from any questionable, revolutionary source, but from the peaceful session of South Carolina herself, acting through her Legislature, under a provision of the Constitution of the United States. South Carolina can no more assert the right of eminent domain over Fort Sumter than Maryland can assert it over the District of Columbia. The political and proprietary rights of the United States in either case rest upon precisely the same ground.

In the letter of Senator Davis and others to yourself, under date of the 15th ultimo, they say: "We, therefore, think it especially due from South Carolina to our States—to say nothing of other slaveholding States—that she should, as far as she can consistently with her honor, avoid initiating hostilities between her and the United States or any other Power;" and you now yourself give to the President the gratifying assurance that "South Carolina has every disposition to preserve the public peace," and, since he is himself sincerely animated by the same desire, it would seem that this common and patriotic object must be of certain attainment. It is difficult, however, to reconcile with this assurance the declaration on your part that "it is a consideration of her (South Carolina's) own dignity as a sovereign, and the safety of her people, which prompts her to demand that this property should no longer be held as a military post by a government she no longer acknowledges," and the thought you so constantly present that this occupation must lead to a collision of arms and the prevalence of civil war.

Fort Sumter is in itself a military post, and nothing else; and it would seem that not so much the fact as the purpose of its use should give to it a hostile or friendly character. This fortress is now held by the government of the United States, for the same objects for which it has been held from the completion of its construction. These are national and defensive; and were a public enemy now to attempt the capture of Charleston or the destruction of the commerce of its harbor the whole force of the batteries of this fortress would be at once exerted for their protection. How the presence of a small garrison; actuated by such a spirit as this, can compromise the dignity or honor of South Carolina, or become a source of irritation to her people, the President is at a loss to understand. The attitude of that garrison, as has been often declared, is neither menacing nor defiant, nor unfriendly. It is acting under orders to stand strictly on the defen-

sive, and the government and people of South Carolina must well know that they can never receive ought but shelter from its guns, unless, in the absence of all provocation, they should assault it, and seek its destruction. The intent with which this fortress is held by the President is truthfully stated by Senator Davis and others, in their letter to yourself of the 15th January, in which they say: "It is not held with any hostile or unfriendly purpose towards your State, but merely as property of the United States, which the President deems it his duty to protect and preserve."

If the announcement so respectfully made of the President's public purpose in continuing the occupation of Fort Sumter until the question shall have been settled by competent authority has failed to impress the government of South Carolina, the forbearing conduct of his Administration for the last few months should be received as conclusive evidence of his sincerity. And if this forbearance, in view of the circumstances which have so severely tried it, be not accepted as a satisfactory pledge of the peaceful policy of this Administration towards South Carolina, then it may be safely affirmed that neither language nor conduct can possibly furnish one. If, with all the multiplied proofs which exist of the President's anxiety for peace, and of the earnestness with which he has pursued it, the authorities of that State shall assault Fort Sumter, and peril the lives of the handful of brave and loyal men shut up within its walls, and thus plunge our common country into the horrors of civil war, then upon them and those they represent must rest the responsibility. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT, Sec'y of War.
Hon. I. W. HAYNE, Attorney Gen. of the State of South Carolina.

COL. HAYNE'S REPLY.

Under date of Feb. 7th, Col. Hayne replied to Congress by the President, but a copy has been furnished for publication. The Colonel is bold and defiant. He concludes as follows:

"It was no part of my mission to discuss the political relations of the United States Government to anything within the territorial limits of South Carolina. South Carolina claims to have dissolved all political connection with your Government, and to have destroyed all political relations of your Government with everything within her borders. She is unquestionably at this moment *de facto* a separate and independent Government, exercising complete sovereignty over every foot of her soil except Fort Sumter. Now that the intention is avowed to hold this place as a military post, with a claim of exclusive jurisdiction on the part of a Government foreign to South Carolina, it will be the authorities to determine what is the course proper to be pursued. It is then to ignore the fact that South Carolina is to your a foreign Government. And how, with this patent fact before you, you can consider the continued occupation of the fort in her harbor a peaceful measure and a parcel of peaceful policy, passes, certainly, my comprehension."

"You say that the fort is garrisoned for our protection, and is held for the same purpose for which it has been ever held since its construction. Are you not aware that to hold in the territory of a foreign power a fortress against her will, avowedly for the purpose of protecting her citizens, is perhaps the highest insult which one Government can offer to another? But Fort Sumter was never garrisoned at all until South Carolina had dissolved her connection with your Government. This garrison entered in the night, with every circumstance of secrecy, after spiking the guns and burning the gun-carriages, and cutting down the flag-staff of an adjacent fort, which was then abandoned. South Carolina had not taken Fort Sumter into her own possession only because of her misplaced confidence in a Government which deceived her. A fortress occupied under the circumstances above stated, is considered not only as no cause of irritation, but you represent it as held for our protection. Your Excellency's Secretary has indulged in irony on a very grave subject. As to the responsibility for consequences, if indeed it does rest on us, I can assure your Excellency we are happily unconscious of the fact."

"I return to Charleston to-morrow. With considerations of high regard, I am, very respectfully, I. W. HAYNE, Special Envoy."

THE WIFE OF CHARLES CAVERNO. A member of the Wisconsin Legislature, attends him constantly in the House and in the committee rooms, because, having had his eyesight impaired by an accident, he needs some one to read and write for him. He is on the important Committee of the Judiciary and Banks.